



First record of *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae) for the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil

João Paulo Gava Just^{1, 2*}, Maria Isabel Weyermanns³ and Jairo José Zocche¹

1 Laboratório de Ecologia de Paisagem e de Vertebrados, Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense (UNESC), Av. Universitária, 1105, Bairro Universitário, CEP: 88806-000, Criciúma, SC, Brazil

2 Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPel), Campus Universitário Capão do Leão, CEP 96001-970, Capão do Leão, RS, Brazil

3 Reserva Águas do Brilhante, Estrada Geral s/n, Bairro Brilhante II, CEP: 88316300, Itajaí, SC, Brazil

* Corresponding author. E-mail: joaop_gava@hotmail.com

Abstract: *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae) is a hummingbird species endemic to Brazil. Although some maps include the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil, within the range of this species, no previous documented records exist. Here, we report six records and material documentation of the occurrence of *L. magnificus* in Santa Catarina.

Key words: Frilled Coquette; geographical distribution; Atlantic Forest; topetinho-vermelho

The Frilled Coquette, *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae), is a small and sexually dimorphic hummingbird species that inhabits secondary forests, edges, gardens and other anthropic areas (Sick 1997). The species is endemic to Brazil (Piacentini et al. 2015), occurring in the Atlantic Forest from Alagoas to Rio Grande do Sul states, in central Cerrado from Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins and Bahia states and in the Caatinga of western Bahia (Sick 1997; Parrini et al. 1999; Crozariol and Leite 2010; Birdlife International 2015). Although some maps (e.g., Van Perlo 2009; Züchner et al. 2013; Birdlife International 2015) include the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil, within its distribution range, no documented record exists. Herein, based on six field observations in Itajaí municipality, we provide the first material evidence of the occurrence of *L. magnificus* in Santa Catarina.

Field records were made at the headquarters of Águas do Brilhante Private Reserve (27°02'57.60" S, 048°48'11.84" W; 65 m above sea level), in Itajaí municipality, northeastern Santa Catarina state, Brazil. Second-growth to old-growth lowland Atlantic Forest predominates in the area. Adjacent to this forested area, there is a garden with planted ornamental exotic and

native flowers and 20 hummingbird feeders which are filled daily with sweetened water. Hummingbird species present in this area are observed almost daily by MIW.

The first records of the species were from 1–4 August 2015, when a single adult male was observed visiting the feeders. On these occasions some photographs were made with a Canon® EOS 5D Mark III (Figure 1; Weyermanns 2015). Subsequent observations of an adult male, presumably the same individual, were made on 15 September 2015, 25 January, 1 February, 20 March and 9 April 2016. The individual was always



Figure 1. An adult male *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817), 2 August 2015, at the headquarters of Águas do Brilhante Private Reserve, Itajaí, Santa Catarina, Brazil. Photograph by MIW.

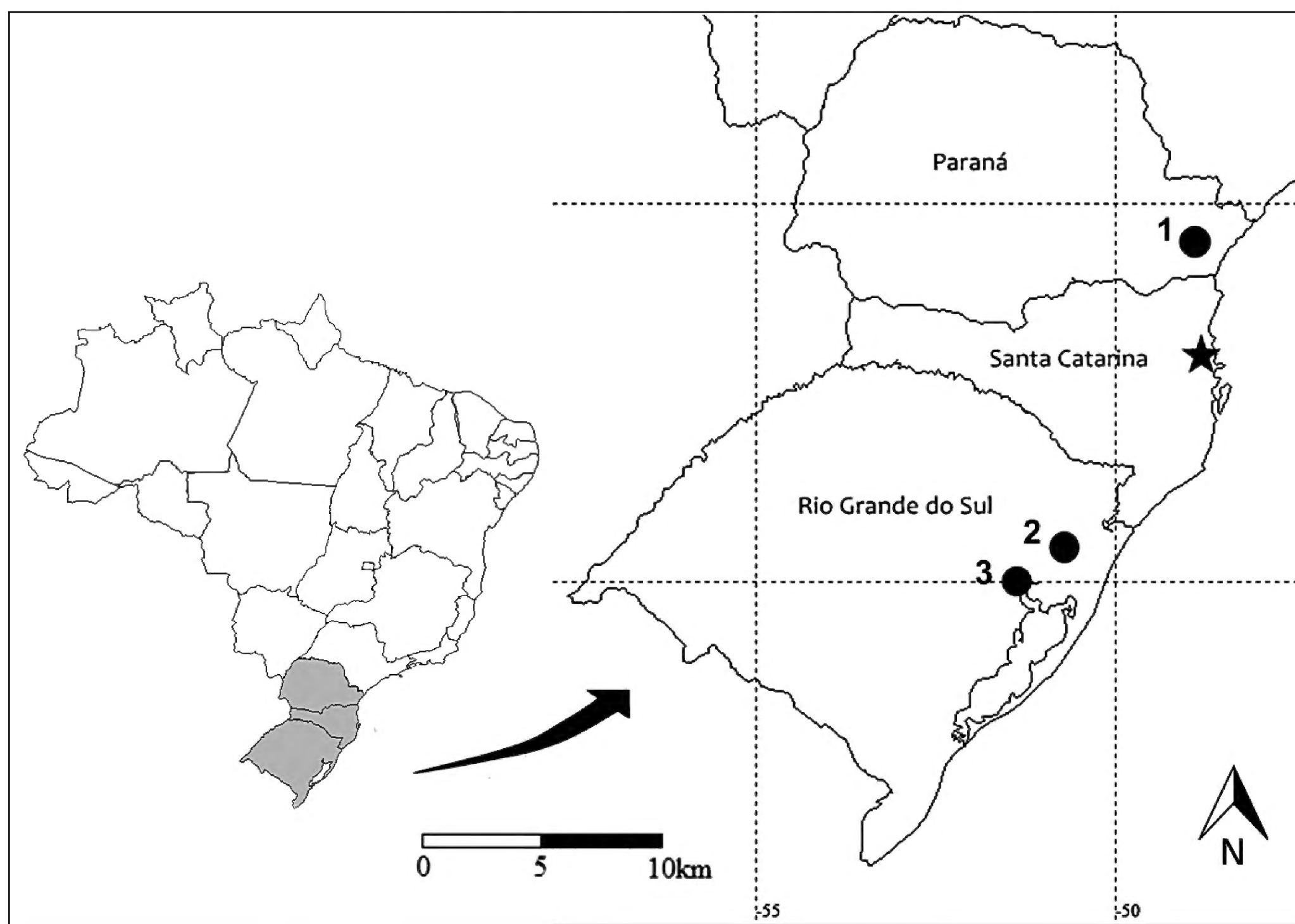


Figure 2. Known localities of occurrence of *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) in southern Brazil. 1 = Morretes, Paraná (Kaehler et al. 2005); 2 = Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (Belton 1994); 3 = Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul (Ruschi 1956); black star = present record in Itajaí, Santa Catarina.

observed visiting the feeders and in some occasions flying to a riparian forest nearby. There was no evidence of breeding.

This is the first documented record of *Lophornis magnificus* for Santa Catarina. Rosário (1996) listed this species for the state based on anecdotal data without solid evidence (Meyer de Schauensee 1970; Ruschi 1973; Pinto 1978). In the neighboring state of Rio Grande do Sul there are only two records; from Taquara (Belton 1994) and from the surroundings of Porto Alegre (Ruschi 1956). However, records of hummingbirds made by A. Ruschi in Rio Grande do Sul have been discredited (see Bencke et al. 2010). In the neighboring state of Paraná the species is considered rare, its presence based only on historical specimens (Scherer-Neto et al. 2011) and a recent undocumented observation in Morretes (Kaehler et al. 2005) (Figure 2). Our record provides a range extension of 170 km from Morretes, 355 km from Taquara and 415 km from Porto Alegre.

In general the abundances of hummingbirds is highly influenced by constant supply of artificial food resources, such as feeders (Sonne et al. 2016). *Lophornis* species are known to be rare in natural areas throughout their ranges (e.g., Kaehler et al. 2005; Piacentini and Varassin

2007; Vizentin-Bugoni et al. 2014), but slightly higher numbers have been reported around feeders (Sonne et al. 2016). This may be the case for the study area, in which the year-round availability of food resources, both feeders and flowering plants, may have allowed the occurrence of *Lophornis magnificus* in all seasons except spring.

As southern Brazil has been actively surveyed by ornithologists (Bencke et al. 2006) and birdwatchers (see WikiAves, <http://www.wikiaves.com.br>) and large patches of Atlantic Forest still exist in the region, our records indicate that the species is regionally rare. Finally, new records in southern Brazil may be expected in other areas with constant food supply and concentration of feeders.

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